DAILY CONFEDERATE.

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THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864. VOL. I—No. 26.

The Navy Department.

REPORT FROM THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Joint Select Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, "appointed to investigate the administration of the Navy Department, under its represent head, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report the result of said investigation to the two Houses, respectively," ask leave to report—

That in accordance with the instructions contained in the resolution for their appointment, they have called before them many persons engaged in the naval and military service, and as contractors and employees, as well as others in civil life, supposed to have knowledge of the matters to be investigated, and have examined many papers among the archives of the Navy Department, in order to inform themselves as to the manner in which the Department has been administered.—They have sought information wherever they supposed it could be found, and have invited from all who could give it. The large number of witnesses and voluminous records examined, protracted their sittings until near the close of the last session of Congress, when they found it necessary to print the testimony, that each member might review it before making a report, and that the two Houses might be enabled to decide whether the committee had formed a just judgment and obtained a proper conclusion. All the testimony deemed material and proper to be published will be found in a volume of nearly 900 pages, printed during the last recess of Congress, which they herewith submit as part of this report. The various laws relating to the navy, the reports of the Secretary, (which have been confidentially communicated to Congress) and the rules and orders given by him, although coming under the review of the committee, they did not think it necessary or proper to print.

The committee confined their examination to the domestic operations of the Navy Department. They intended to investigate its foreign operations also, and to inquire who were sent as agents to foreign countries to purchase vessels, what instructions were given them, what funds were furnished them, what obstacles they encountered, and what were the results of their respective missions. But the Secretary of the President deemed it inconsistent with the public interest and the good faith of the Government to furnish such information, as its publication would imperil those in our service abroad, arrest their labors and defeat their efforts to serve us; and the committee concurring in those views did not press such inquiries.

It is due, in this connection, to state, that the Secretary of the Navy offered to send before the committee a gentleman who had charge of the foreign contracts and of the correspondence relating to them, who could inform us, confidentially, of their character and results, and that he offered all information under his control and every facility for obtaining it he could employ touching the domestic affairs of the navy, whenever called for by the committee.

It will appear in the printed testimony herewith submitted, that the committee have inquired into everything relating to the materials and the operations of the Navy within the Confederate States; the means and resources for building a navy; the efforts to purchase or build vessels and to obtain ordnance and ordnance stores; the number and kind of vessels purchased or built, of whom purchased or by whom built; the contracts for them and how complied with; the contracts for war vessels now pending; the vessels owned by the Government when the Navy Department was organized and the number and kind now owned by it; the naval defences of the Mississippi river and especially of New Orleans, of the Cumberland, Tennessee and James rivers, and of the city of Norfolk; the circumstances connected with the destruction of the Virginia, the Louisiana, the Mississippi, the Arkansas and other gunboats; the causes of our naval disasters and of the failure of our navy to meet the public expectations.

The committee do not deem it necessary to review all the facts relating to these topics, or to express their conclusion upon each of them, as the testimony is herewith presented, and may be read by all who desire the information it furnishes. They think they will discharge their duty by expressing the general result of their investigations. They are gratified that they can state that, after long, patient and careful investigation, they have found nothing in the administration of the Navy Department that justifies any censure of Mr. Mallory.

Mr. Mallory assumed the office of Secretary of the Navy at the beginning of the Provisional Government, and organized its Navy Department. It then had no navy, no vessels of war, and, indeed, not a vessel of any kind. There were but two navy yards in the Confederate States, and but little ship timber in them. We had but a small number of shipwrights, or of persons possessing the skill or handicraft necessary to the construction of vessels of war. We had but few seamen, and no commercial school for training seamen. We were especially deficient in the machinery for propelling steam vessels, and in the means for its construction. We had not the iron, the iron works, foundries or rolling mills, the work shops or the skilled workmen, essential to the completion of formidable ships of war But seven steam war vessels had been built in the States now forming the Confederacy since the war of 1-12. The engines for but two of these were contracted for in these States, the heavy forgins of which were necessarily contracted for elsewhere. The entire machinery for such vessels had not been constructed in these States. Our means and resources for building a navy were so small and inconsiderable, compared with the naval power and resources of the enemy, that many patriotic men doubted the wisdom of an attempt to construct a navy.

While our means of building hulls, engines and machinery, and of equipping and manning efficient ships of war were thus limited, the immediate and hourly demands upon all the workshops of the country for ordnance and ordnance stores reduced them still more. Even the shops at Norfolk navy yard, after they came under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, were largely engaged in the manufacture of gun-carriages, shot, shell, &c., for the army, and in mounting and supplying guns.

We have had to labor under the most unusual and embarrassing circumstances.—Men had been employed as ship-wrights, who had never served an apprenticeship, or built a vessel, or even worked on one, because skill and experience could not be commanded at any one point of the Confederacy; but the machinery for the propelling it, or some part of it, or the ordnance or ordnance stores, had to be transported to the various and distant points where the hulls were being built. Thus in the construction of the Mississippi at New Orleans, the labor, skill and resources of different parts of the Confederacy were necessarily invoked; her iron was rolled at Atlanta, portions of her machinery and equipments were made at Norfolk, while the main shaft and ordnance and ordnance stores were made at Richmond.

In order to sheath the hulls of gunboats, we have been obliged to use such scrap iron, old and rejected sugar mills, and sack other discarded iron as could be gathered up; and to propel them have been constrained to use the engines and boilers of dilapidated steamboats. Hence it has happened that some of our gunboats have proven insufficient because of the imperfection of their machinery and sheathing. Besides the deficiences and difficulties, we have been obstructed in our operations by the invasion of the enemy, whereby we not only lost our navy-yards and much of their machinery and ship timber, but were compelled to destroy gunboats quite completed, and steamboats whose machinery might have served us, to prevent them from being captured by the enemy. Hence the destruction of the Virginia, Louisiana, Mississippi,* (the vessels in Lake Ponchartrain, Bayou St. John, the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers and elsewhere)

But had we been able to command all the workshops and material, artizans and seamen, requisite to construct a navy equal in size to that of our enemy, still we should have begun the war upon the most unequal terms.—The enemy had a powerful navy to begin with; we had none. Under the U. S. Government the Southern States have made great and generous sacrifices to promote the maritime interests of the North, while the great resources of naval wealth and power were ignored; and when we entered upon our struggle for independence, we found ourselves confronted and our waters invaded by a powerful navy which had, with our aid, been fostered and developed for over sixty years, and which, in addition to smaller vessels, readily converted to war uses, from a great commercial marine—comprised 37 steamships, many of them the most formidable on the ocean, and 37 sailing vessels, with an aggregate of 2,178 guns, all under the guidance of naval men and seamen whose professional attainments and nautical skill were unsurpassed.—The enemy's vast naval resources, great commercial schools for seamen, numerous artizans and vast workshops, enabled him to augment this formidable force with a rapidity unequaled in naval history; while the naval resources of the world were also opened to him. It would have required many years, even under the most favorable circumstances, for us to have built and equiped as many and such vessels as the enemy began the war with.

The committee make these observations, not merely in justice to the Secretary of the Navy, but to correct the public judgment, which has been founded, at least in part, upon an exaggerated estimation of our means, or undeserved disestimation of the Secretary, or of naval officers, or of contractors with the Department. The testimony does not furnish any sufficient grounds for imputing the shortcomings, failures and disasters of our Navy to the Secretary. On the contrary, it shows that he has been vigilant, industrious and energetic, in employing the means within his power to purchase and to build a navy. One of his first acts, after entering upon his duties, was to call the attention of Congress to the rapid and radical changes in naval warfare which had taken place within a few years, in displacing the "wooden walls" that had been relied on for attack or defence, with gigantic iron-clads. He early took means for constructing an iron-clad navy.—An officer was sent throughout the Confederate States to examine and report the means of manufacturing and preparing iron armour and heavy machinery. Others were sent to the United States, to Canada and Europe, to purchase or build suitable vessels for immediate use. The building of armoured vessels was began in the hope of compensating by their individual strength for our great inferiority to the enemy in the number of war vessels and of seamen and marines. The time, labor and material necessary to construct a single heavy armoured steam vessel may be judged of from the following example: The Merrimac, one of the ships sunk and partially destroyed by the enemy on abandoning Norfolk, was raised, and although the main point of the hull and the boilers and material parts of the machinery were uninjured, eight months of uninterrupted labor of as many workmen as could advantageously be employed, aided by the workshops of Richmond, were necessary to get her in fighting condition as an iron-clad. Work upon her, under orders of the Navy department, was commenced on the 11th of July, 1861, and she fought the memorable battle of Hampton Roads—a battle which at once revolutionized naval warfare—on the 8th of March, 1862, before she was entirely completed. And yet Constructor Poter says, "the yard at Norfolk was worked up to its fullest capacity. Everything was properly organized, and the officers were constantly on the spot directing operations and pushing forward the work. The Secretary of the Navy in order to stimulate operations, suffered inducements by way of additional pay or rewards to work after dark and on Sundays. In short, he offered every encouragement that was calculated to excite them to more zeal and energy." By letters and by telegrams he urged the officers of the Navy at New Orleans and other important points to spare neither men nor money, and to work day and night in completing gunboats, preparing ordnance stores and getting ready to attack or to meet the enemy. The credit of the Navy Department at New Orleans was impaired for a short time for the want of money to pay the employees; but this is not imputable to Mr Mallory. His requisitions were made upon the Treasury in due time to have supplied all just demands against the Department. The causes of this finacial embarrassment are explained in the correspondence between himself and the Secretary of Treasury, which is embodied in the testimony. It does not appear by the testimony that work on any vessel, or for the navy, at any time or place, was delayed or suspended by the default of the Secretary of the Navy. He has ordered courts of inquiry in every instance where there was probable cause for attributing our defeat or disaster to the deficiency or delinquency of an officer of the navy.—He has invited contracts for building gunboats wherever they could be soonest and best built, and most advantageously employed. His contracts seem to have been judicious and to have been properly enforced. Contractors have in some cases failed to complete their work within the time stipulated; whereby the expectations of the Secretary have been disappointed and his plans defeated. But, on inquiry, it has been shown that they failed to comply with their engagements in consequence of unforeseen cause, beyond their control, and not through any infidelity or want of diligence.

Inasmuch as there has been much misrepresentations and crimination of the Secretary of the Navy, and of the Messrs. Tift, because of their failure to complete and to save the Mississippi, it is but sheer justice to say that these gentlemen are not related by blood or marriage, in any degree, to Mr. Mallory; that they undertook to construct their vessel without pecuniary reward, and prosecuted the work on it with rare industry and energy and with extraordinary dispatch; that their loyalty, patriotism and integrity are unquestionable, and that neither they nor the Secretary are censurable for the incompleteness of that vessel when the enemy reached New Orleans, or for its destruction.

Their operations were delayed from a want of iron, which the Navy Department could not possibly supply as fast as it was demanded. Indeed, neither the Government nor the people have been able to meet and satisfy the great demands of the army and navy for iron. The Navy Department has, for a long time past, employed agents in many parts of the country to gather scrap iron in cities and on plantations, to relieve, in some measure, its necessities.

The reports of the Secretary of the Navy have not been published, from motives of sound policy, and hence the operations of that department are not generally known. It is not deemed proper now to publish all the facts which should be presented, in order to a full knowledge and just appreciation of the management of the Navy Department. But it is not improper to state that the Department has erected a powder mill, which supplies all the powder required by our navy; two engine boilers and machine shops and five ordnance work shops. It has established eight navy yards for building war vessels, and a rope walk, making all cordage, from a rope yarn, to a nine inch cable, and capable of turning out $,000 per month.

Of vessels not iron-clad, the Department has purchased and otherwise acquired and converted to war vessels.....	44
Has built and completed as war vessels...	12
Has partially constructed and destroyed to save from the enemy.....	10
And has now under construction.....	9
Of iron clad vessels it has completed and has now in commission.....	12
Has completed and destroyed or lost by capture.....	4
Has in progress of construction, and in various stages of forwardness	20

It has, also, one iron clad floating battery presented to the Confederate States by the ladies of Georgia, and one iron-clad ram, partially completed and turned over to the Confederacy by the State of Alabama.

Taking into consideration the poverty of our means, and the formidable naval power and boundless resources of our enemy at the beginning of this war, our people have no sufficient cause for shame or discouragement in the operations of our navy. What has been, and is being done, to resist the enemy on the waters of our rivers and the sea, should inspire confidence and excite strong hope that our navy will yet prove an efficient and worthy ally of our noble armies in achieving our independence. It has already won the admiration and applause of neutral nations for its gallant and glorious achievments. And if we should succeed in getting into service the war vessels completed and in progress of construction, the committee believe that our naval triumphs will yet rival the heroic and brilliant achievements of our land forces.

Since the last session of Congress one of the members of this committee on the part of the Senate, Hon. R. L. Peyton, has died; and as the testimony had been taken before his death, it was not deemed necessary or proper to ask the appointment of another Senator to fill his place. This will explain why this report is signed by only four Senators.

E. BARKSDALE.
JAMES LYONS.

Reserving my judgment upon much of the general course of reasoning adopted in this report, I desire to express my full concurrence in the conclusion arrived at favorable to the Secretary of the Navy,

WM. W. BOYCE,
On the part of the House.

C. C. CLAY, Jr., Ch'n,
THOS. J. SEMMES,
A. E. MAXWELL,
JAMES PHELAN.
On the part of the Senate.

* NOTE.—Some of the committee think that the Mississippi was lost by want of energy and dilligence of officers of the Navy at New Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

For Sale, Cotton, Tobacco and Land.—One hundred bales cotton well stored, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, 300 boxes manufactured tobacco, medium and fine grades; 30 hogsheads leaf tobacco, and 936 acres fine tobacco lands, over one half in original growth, in Granville county. These sales are open for 30 days.
R. A. JENKINS,
Williamsboro', N. C.
Feb. 18, 1864-21-d

For Sale.—A Tobacco Factory, Screws, Shapes, and other necessary fixtures; also, a lot of loose Tobacco. Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Bear Pond, between Kittrell's and Henderson, on Friday, the 26th inst., a lot containing an acre, more or less, on which is a Tobacco Factory, with two Screws and other necessary fixtures, together with a Blacksmith and Shoemsker's Shop.
Terms made known on day of sale.
J. D. C. & J. M. POOL.
Kittrell's, Feb. 16, 1864. 24-d2t*

Scale of Provisions to be Furnished indigent soldiers families in Wake County, adopted by the Executive Committee.—A LONE WOMAN to be furnished half bushel of meal and five pounds of bacon, or its equivalent in money.
A woman with children to be furnished five pounds of bacon to the head and half bushel of meal for the woman and one peck for each child
Ordered, that the Raleigh Standard and Confederate copy two times, and present bills to the Executive Committee.
per month. W. H. HOOD,
24-d2t Secretary.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THI OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

The Bingham School.
Tuition to the end of the current term, $150
Board per month (boys furnishing a pair sheets and blankets) 100
All in advance.
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
25-12td* Oaks, Orange, N. C

Annual Meeting.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co., in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3d March, 1864.
W. W. VASS,
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1864. Secretary.
24-3tawdt3m

Office Southern Express Company, Raleigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next, in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
18-1m *Agent.*

Office Southern Express Company, Augusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.
Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under SPECIAL CONTRACT.
JAS. SHUTER,
Superintend. and Acting President.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
18-1m

To the Magistrates of Wake County.—You are hereby requested to meet at the court house in Raleigh, on Saturday next (27th) to morce fully consider and arange the finances of the county. By order of the Court.
23-d5t J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate: No. 1305 for $3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.
Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal.
3-w1m. DAVID OUTLAW.

Soldiers' Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hospitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 15, 1864.—All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any authority to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regularly appointed Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furlough or discharge.
P. E. HINES, Surgeon,
18-3aw4t Medical Director.

Sale of Negroes.—I Shall Offer for sale for cash, EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES, on Tuesday the 23d ist., being Court day in Warren county, N. C., at the Court House in Warrenton.
P. J. TURNBULL,
8-5t Auctioneer.

Printing, Binding, Paper, etc.—Having constructed a large building in Columbia, S. C., had removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Railroad Officers and the public, that we are as well prepared as before the war to execute all orders in our line. We have been importing from Europe largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the following articles:
200 REAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP WRITING.
200 REAMS ENGLISH ROYAL—WHITE, BLUE, AND BUFF.
200 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE PAPER.
500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOLIO POST.
500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH CAP.
1,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LETTER.
1,000 REAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL) LETTER.
2,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE NOTE.
ALSO, BLOTTING, COPYING, AND DOMESTIC PAPERS.
1,000,000 ASSORTED ENVELOPES.
7,000 Gross Gillott's and other makers' Steel Pens. Pen-holders, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Ink, and almost all articles of Stationery.
ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF
Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (Super Royal and Imperial not yet arrived), which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind of Blank Books.
We are now opening the above valuable stock, and advise our old customers, and all others in want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock may be so much broken as to prevent us from filling them properly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

"ANDREWS' MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL," by Lieut.-Col. R. S. ANDREWS, Army of Northern Virginia, illustrated with nearly 100 fine lithographed cuts, printed on fine white paper, and full bound cambric. This book is published under instructions of the Ordnance Department, C. S. A., and should be in the hands of every Artillery officer. Price $4, one third off to the trade.

IN PRESS,

AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED:

"GENERAL ORDERS" from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, up to January 1, 1864, with copious index and other valuable matter. Edited by Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Gen. Beauregard's Staff. Price $5, one third off to the trade.

"CHISOLM'S SURGERY," being a third edition of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the author, J. J. CHISOLM, Surgeon C. S. A., superbly illustrated.

"MARMONT'S WORK ON MILITARY SCIENCE" translated from the French, by Col. FRANK SHALLER, C. S. A,, with notes by the editor. Illustrated.

"PHILIP," a new Novel, by WM. H. THACKERAY (lately deceased), splendidly illustrated with portrait of the author and other engravings.

"OLLENDORFF'S New Method of Learning French," being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirely out of print, and much needed by the youth of our country.

Also, 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms for the "Confederate States Bible Society," with several works for other Societies and Publishers.

Having arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to undertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to continue the publication of Military, School, and other useful books.

EVANS & COGSWELL,
Near So. Ca. R. R. Depot,
18-12t *Columbia, S. C.*

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano.
Apply at this Office. an 19tf

JOB WORK
OF all kinds will be neatly executed at this office with cheapness and despatch.

Miscellaneous.

For Sale.—32 Hogsheads of Leaf Tobacco.
W. H. CUNNIGGIM,
21-3t* Exchange Hotel.

Davenport Female College.—Lenoir, Caldwell County, N. C.—The Spring Session will commence March 3rd, and end June 1st. Charges per session, pay able strictly in advance:

Board, including rooms and fuel	$240
Tuition, regular course,	36
Music and use of Piano,	40

French, etc, extra. Washing, extra. Pupils will furnish sheets, pillow-cases and towels, or an extra charge will be made. They will furnish lights in all cases.
No pains nor expense have been spared in the employment of instructors. The determination is to maintain a Female College of the *first grade.*
The President will D. V., leave Charlotte and Salisbury, March 1st, in the morning, and will take charge of young ladies.
For further information apply to
3-mw2t A. G. STACY, PRES.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.
Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.
W. W. PEIRCE
20-d3t&w3t Maj. and Chief Q. M.
☞ Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

Attend to the Head.—Scott & Jim take great pleasure in informing the public that they have fitted up a first class BARBERS' ESTABLISHMENT, at the Exchange Hotel; where they are prepared to Cut or Curl Hair, Champoon, Dye Whiskers and Moustache, Shave &c.
Scott having had an experience of six years with Mr. K. Cook, flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction.
Jim has had equal advantages in other places.
The shop will be kept clean and neat; and gentlemen may rely upon finding this a first class Barber shop.
18 6t* SCOTT & JIM.

Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy some fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run errands, &c., for a family. Apply at
8-tf THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

Bank of Washington—at Greensboro', Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.
M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

NOTICE.—A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh
By order Col. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.
GEO. S. DEWEY, Ad'jt. 1-d1m

To Farmers raising Tobacco in North Carolina.—You are hereby notified that the Tithes due the Confederate States are required to be delivered not sooner than the 2d of June or later than the 15th of July, to the duly authorized County Agents, at the depots they may establish, in good prizing order, and each quality in separate parcels.
The proper blanks will be sent to the Assessors in due time. W. N. SHELTON,
General Agent for North Carolina.
Yanceyville, N. C., Feb. 10. 18-1w.

For Hire for the Balance of the Year.—A Boy who is an excellent cook and good house servant—would suit a hotel service.
Apply at this office. 13-d1w

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

Oxford Female College.—The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.
Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.
J. H. MILLS,
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1863-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864.
For circulars and information apply to
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

$250 Reward.—Ranaway from the Subscriber at Graham, N. C, on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches, high, has thick lips, is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him. W. W. CLARK,
16-d6t Graham, N. C.

For Sale.—28 Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock. W. H. JONES,
21 d3t* Agent.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIVATE sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.
july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

Lost, between Rolesville and Raleigh, on Monday morning last, a brown felt Saddle Blanket. A liberal reward will be paid if left with J. B. Neathery, at the Adjutant General's Office.
Feb. 23, 1864.—24-d3t*

$300 Reward.—Ranaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negroes—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not *black*—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.
Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife.
23-d24t CAIN & RUFFIN.
Hillsboro', Orange county N. C., Feb. 19, 1864.

JOBWORK
Of all description neatly executed at this office

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.
By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adg't

NOTICE.
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.
Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."
If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.
Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.
2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.
By order of
COL. PRESTON, Supt
[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD,
16-1m A. A. G.
☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot. Milton Chronicle, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, JAN. 27th, 1864.
The following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.
By order COL. MALLETT,
Comd't Cons. for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, *Adj't.*

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.
CIRCULAR No. 4.
TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.
ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.
I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.
II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—
1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1863.
2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.
3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty per cent privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.
4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate,
III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.
IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.
By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.
Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.
II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.
By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON, *Supt.*
(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD,
3 1m. A. A. G.
☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street,
☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.
FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.
I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .
Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .
(Signed in duplicate.)
——————[Seal.]
Witnesses:
——
——
——
The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.
There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.
W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, No- vember 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.
Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.
Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16d6t.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, February 25, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

We deemed it a duty which, as a journalist, we owed to the public, to give to the "Raleigh Progress" its proper political *status*. This we have done in three numbers of the *Confederate* preceding its last issue. The articles were prepared before we left Raleigh, and as we have been absent for some few days, we had not had an opportunity to see the article in the Progress of the 23d.

In that paper, the Progress denies that it has made any allusion intended for us. It states that it edits its own articles, and would not allow us to be assaulted in an editorial from another pen under cover of its responsibility. We are bound, in common courtesy, to accept these statements of the Progress for truth; but it will admit, we think, that the following items afforded to us some room for the contrary conjecture:

1st, In the campaign for Congress last fall, we endeavored to cheer the hopes of the people with the expression of our belief, that our affairs in Europe were not unfavorable. We expressed the belief that the case of the Alexandra, when it came to be tried in the Exchequer Court, would be decided favorably—that the foreign enlistment act was obnoxious to powerful interests in England, and would not be strengthened by Parliament. We also gave an account of the iron vessels building in France, and expressed the opinion that these would not be detained when completed; and that through the Mexican intervention, France would be brought to recognize our Government. And we gave to the people the reasons for our belief. The Progress, then professing to be a *neutral* paper, at once took up our position. We say OUR, for it took our topic—it quoted *our* language—mentioned dates, as we had, and was not content in moderate or respectful tone to differ from our facts or conclusions, but chose to express its difference in temper as vulgar, and matter as stupid as was the habit of our then competitor.

Lately, we had occasion in one or more issues to copy an article from the New York Tribune, from its Newbern correspondent, and another from the correspondent of the Boston Traveller, in both of which Governor Vance was mentioned; and sentiments were attributed to him favorable to a re-union with the Federal Government. In commenting on these articles, we took care to shield Governor Vance from these misrepresentations. In the one case, we said—"We believe they do him injustice in endeavoring to produce the impression that he sympathizes in the nefarious movement to take the affairs of the State into her own hands." In the other, we said—"Gov. Vance is thus misrepresented by being tied on to the agitators by their resolutions."

Immediately thereafter, and before these articles had been copied into other papers, to wit: on the 8th of February (our articles having been on the 5th,) the Progress quotes the same article from the "Traveller," and uses this language: "The above is wholly and entirely false; and those who copy it, for the purpose of misrepresenting Governor Vance, know it as well as we do." If this article did allude to us, there was a sly, as it was mean, attempt to produce the impression that we quoted the article to misplace the Governor—when our accusation was distinctly made, the parties named, and the Governor not only exonerated but defended by us. We took the allusion as for us. We did not think the article was written by the editor—nor are we sure yet, but by some assassin of the pen, who ensconced behind his portly back, plied his stiletto unseen. The Progress will thus see, that we were not without reason for our surmise that a "sideway" allusion had been made to us.

In parting from the subject, we have no regret to express for our *expose* of the political course of the Progress. It was a public duty; because both the manner and matter of that paper were injurious to the public interest. However harmless it might be in time of peace, war, such as we have, adds to its capacity for evil. Yet again, to-day, we have a very late number of Joy's paper—The Newbern "Times," (Yankee) of February 6th, filled as usual with the editorials of the Progress—the last sentence of one of which is—"This State never will willingly submit to a despotism with Jefferson Davis or any one else at its head."

To furnish food for the abuse of our Government, thus week by week, to a Yankee editor—who is among the number of those wretched caitiffs who are rioting in our homes, desecrating the firesides of honored and upright families who are now refugees without a home—we say thus to make printed matter for this Yankee sheet, ought to bring the Progress to reflection—to take care to write nothing more which Mr. Joy may find useful for quotation.

It is said that all the gold coin in Memphis and Nashville has been sent to the North.

This is a hard fortune! as the counterfeiter said when he found himself cutting stone in the State prison.

Suspensions.

Three important suspensions have lately taken place. The sad and ignominious suspension of the unhappy criminals who were hanged at Kinston for desertion to the enemy—the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*—the suspension of the *Standard*. There is more of similarity and of association between the several suspensions than at first glance meets the eye. Will there be any more suspensions? *Nous verrons.*

In the meantime we pass the *Standard* into that retreat it has voluntarily sought. It was capable of great good, and has done much harm. Many surmises are being made as to the cause of its suspension. Some think it another explanation of the "ifs," in startling capital letters. Others regard it as an abdication. Others say it means exile. We have not given it much thought; but our opinion is, that all hands at the *Standard* office have determined to join the army, and the press has been suspended as an invitation to Col. Mallett to walk in and take possession. In this aspect it is a public good; for what loss society will sustain of valuable reading, will be made up to it in more valuable action.

If this should be the case—and we can't see it in any other light—we shall not be able to hold ourselves in. It would be, with one or two additions, the very squad we would desire. We ache to take command.

"And this the course
On which we wish to breathe our horse."

The people of North Carolina have cause of congratulation that the pernicious agitation which has so damaged the good name of the State—which has given such satisfaction to the enemy, and such distress to the good and loyal of our citizens—which has stimulated desertion and brought ignominious death upon unhappy offenders—is crushed—its wicked progress has been cheked—its leaders are recoiling before the force of public opinion and a wholesome and stern legislation, to be enforced, if it becomes necessary, with inexorable determination—and the whole covey are scattered. Only now and then a lone cock partridge whistles for his companions that sharp, keen call of loneliness and isolation. Such, for example, is the late communication of Mr. R P. Dick. It is not worth while to discuss this production—it savors of a mind distempered with political fancies—full of mischievous follies, impossibilities and impracticabilities. If Mr. Dick were to respond to the enthusiastic summons of the army—go to the field and fight—he might efface the cruel wrong he has done to his own fair fame.—And if he only could take D. F. Caldwell, Esquire, along with him, Guilford would miss them—but it would be to her advantage, and the State would be benefitted by their services in a sphere where they could both be more useful than in any labor of agitation. By no means, however, let him take "our old classmate." We need him for culinary purposes; and not until we have given him our "receipts" in full, could we possibly spare the association of "our esteemed old friend." When we see the AGITATORS seizing with tenacious grasp the skirts of Mr. Dick, and hear the death gurgle rattling in its throat, it brings to our mind the way of the transgressor in its most rugged shape. Atlas supported the world: but Mr. Dick will find his strength fail him under the dead weight of this corpse of agitation. We would advise him to *give in*, before his sinews crack under the intolerable burden. All physicians will concur that a cracked sinew is an inconvenient affliction. What a queer compound of "State conferences"—"assemblies all sovereign"—"counsel to the Government," &c.—all ending in one summary:—folly—consumate folly. Strange that so clear a mind should catch such hallucinations.

War News.

But the other day, we noticed the advance of the enemy into Florida in heavy force, and his movement towards "Lake City." This seemed to be a part of Lincoln's scheme to obtain State Governments out of which to manufacture electoral votes for the next election. Gen. Finnegan does not seem to have entered into the arrangement. At first we heard that he had met the enemy and repulsed him. Yesterday we were enabled to publish his official dispatch announcing a severe engagement with a force of superior numbers, resulting in the decisive success of our arms. We held the battle field, together with the wounded of the foe—prisoners were influxing, and trophies of artillery and small arms gave token of our advantage. Our cavalry were still in pursuit. We hope Gen. Finnegan's dragoons were mounted on thorough-breds—common horses are not of sufficient speed or bottom to catch veteran Yankees. Discipline and experience have made *them* fleet of foot.

We chronicle this new victory as a solace for the woe-begone; the strengthening of the weak, and as an additional cheer for the patriot. The rolling ball accumulates proportions.

"Friends—Romans—Countrymen! Give
"us your ears. We come to bury Cæsar—not
"to *abuse him*. The good men do, give credit
"for. Let the evil be interred with their
"bones. So let it be with Cæsar."

This is not exact, as a quotation from Shakspeare, but it was as near as we could make it, seeing there was a difference between the Cæsars.

The communication from Lycurgus very briefly demolishes any argument the Chief Justice can erect for his late decision. It also makes an appeal to the Governor which should not be lost on him.

It emanates from one of the best public servants of North Carolina—one who has served her interest with fidelity through a life of usefulness. The article is a terse and true exposition of good sense and sound law, worthy of itself, and more so for the source from which it comes, of the Governor's appreciation.

Corse's Brigade.

We are very glad to see that a correspondent from "Camp Corse's Brigade," near Goldsboro', communicates through the Richmond Sentinel the part borne by that Brigade in the affair near Newbern. We were quite aware of all that is now stated by the writer, when we wrote our account; and the omission on our part was intentional. It was a "tit for tat," well deserved by the troops of Virginia for the oft repeated injustice done by the press and its correspondents of that State, to the soldiers of North Carolina. We have known, in many instances, in the report of battles in which we were present, that the presence of North Carolina was wholly ignored, though her number made the majority of our force engaged—though her wounded and dead out numbered ALL the rest:—and in those cases, the command to which "Corse's Brigade" was attached always shared in a proportion as large of the glory of achievements as it was withheld from others. Now we are not sorry to see that the evil is felt. Nevertheless let it not be supposed that we desire to perpetuate this feeling. We have known of Gen. Corse since the Friday before the first battle of Manassas. Both he, his old Regiment, and his Brigade, have a name in the war as familiar as household words. Indeed, intending as we did to take the first opportunity of making some Virginia command feel the force of such slights, we are rather glad that the lot fell to this veteran Brigade, as we do not know another in the army that could any better afford to lose the glory of one field, seeing that it has so many others on which to fall back.

THE CURRENCY.—By the Communication in another column, from the pen of an able financier and one whose position renders him thoroughly familiar and accurate on the subject, it will be seen we committed some inaccuracies in our article of yesterday on the subject, both in regard to the amount of currency in circulation, and as to the amount that will be withdrawn. It presents the matter in a very plain way before the reader, and should relieve the minds of those frightened dealers who have closed business and refuse to sell for Confederate money.

In this connection, we learn from the Richmond Examiner, that there is already manifest in the business of Richmond a cheering prospect of the probable operations of the new currency bill. It is understood that the banks of Richmond have agreed to invest in the new four per cents, to the extent of five or six millions. Between the present time and the 1st of April tax-payers will be under the necessity of investing in these bonds to the extent of three hundred millions of dollars. We may add to this a very considerable amount on account of voluntary funding, as these bonds at par offer, perhaps, the best paper investment in the Confederacy, which the banks already show signs of appreciating.

THE MAIL TROUBLES.—Mr P. McGowau assures us that none of the Raleigh Papers were sent down the Raleigh and Gaston Road on Thursday last, in any of the distribution bags sent from the Raleigh Post office on that day. If any were on the cars, they were in brass lock bags, to which he had no access, and with which he had no right to interfere. So remarkable was the circumstance, that he called the Superintendent of the Road, the Conductor and the Express Agent into the Mail car, so as to have witnesses to the fact. Mr. Dunn, the Superintendant of the Road has called on us and fully corroborates Mr. McGowan's statement. This, then, reduces the controversy as to who is to blame, to the Post Office here and Mr. McGowan. We have no feeling in the matter and no personal ends to serve—much less do we wish to involve the innocent. We only wish justice done us in delivering the *Confederate* to its subscribers regularly; and we are determined to keep hammerring away until the mismanagement is corrected—for there is gross mismanagement or something worse, somewhere.

We have not received the Greensboro' Patriot for two or three weeks past. Has it been discontinued?—or does the fault of its not coming to hand belong elsewhere?

OUR NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The large and rapidly increasing circulation of *The Confederate*, makes it one of the very best Advertising mediums in the State. We call attention to the new Advertisements of today:—The large Tobacco Sale in Petersburg on Tuesday next; the Newspaper Establishment offered for sale; the important Notice to Capitalists; the notice of the meeting of the Lockville Mining Company; the Notice of the C. S. Depositary; Court Advertisements, &c., &c.

It is a remarkable fact that the bitterest opponents Gov. Vance now has, are to be found among those who helped to elect him; and the reason is, all the discordant elements of the State were combined to carry the elections in the summer of 1862, but these elements soon became divided by the force of circumstances, one portion still standing by the Governor (among whom Gov. Graham is counted), while the other portion is plotting his defeat at the ensuing election. Not having co-operated in late elections with either of these divisions, we stand prepared to make choice of the best man that may hereafter be proposed for the office. —*Charlotte Democrat.*

AN IMPORTANT DECISION,—On Tuesday last Judge Munro made his decision in regard to the vexed questions which have arisen out of the recent law putting the principals of substitutes in the army. There were several cases before His Honor. His decision affirmed the constitutionality of the law, and the parties were ordered back to the custody of the enrolling officers of the Confederacy.—*Greenville S. C. Mountaineer.*

EAST TENNESSEE.—The Yankees have completed the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad to the Clinch river at Clinton. Our forces are picketing at Mecklenburg, the residence of Dr. Ramsay, within four miles of Knoxville. Col. Birch Cook has been captured and sent to camp Chase. Ninety Federals, captured near Knoxville, left for Richmond on the 11th inst.

For the Confederate.

The Army.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.

"Although our army and navy are now supplied by volunteers, it is the undoubted right of the State, whenever in her judgment the public emergency requires it, to compel the citizen to enter her service." So says Hurd on *habeas corpus*—vol. 1st, 8th page. Acting on this principle, Congress has done its duty—and most nobly and patriotically have our army done its duty, by requiring the principals of substitutes to enter the army. The question now arises, will those whose duty it is to *execute* the law, do theirs? Will the President and Governors of the States discharge theirs? The act excuses none but ministers, members of Congress and the State Legislatures—except such as the "Governor shall consider as necessary for the proper administration of the State Government"—Section 2nd. All others between the ages of 17 and 50 are required to enter the Confederate or State service, with some other special exemptions.

Already we hear of petty shifts and excuses to avoid the service. It is said the Chief Justice has already nullified the law, by declaring it unconstitutional so far as respects the principal of substitutes. But, fortunately, this is the *individual* opinion of the Chief Justice—and as he has so little respect for the opinion of others, so they will have but little respect for his, who think differently.

The highest Judicial Court of Virginia has decided otherwise—as also by some of the Judges of Georgia—and some of our own Judges think differently, and it is not known what may be the opinion of the other two Judges of the Supreme Court, as neither of them were present at the Court of the Chief Justice and his Yankee lawyers.

But what rules will the Governor adopt as to the five or six thousand of Justices of the Peace, Constables and others? It cannot be said that the Legislature has said these were necessary—as they were appointed for times of peace, and not for times of war, when our Courts are in a great measure closed. One or two rules, we take it, will be, or should be adopted by the Governor: First, that none physically capable of service, under 45, should be excused. 2nd, that no one who is not an agriculturist, actually engaged in producing, and 3rd, at most, not more than one, two or three at the outset for each district. No one can say that 120 Justices of the Peace are necessary for Wake County. Any one who witnessed their proceedings at the last term, can say but the number was a disadvantage for the despatch of public business. One half of the number are over 45, and that is enough for all public purposes. And the Legislature themselves have said, that a less number than a majority of the whole, shall be competent to do many important acts.

Although the Chief Justice may hold that the contract between principals and their substitutes is binding on the Legislature, as well as on Congress, on the ground that the Government is a party by accepting the substitute, the Constitution does not say that Congress shall not violate contracts, and break faith with an individual when the public safety is in danger. This is not fraud but virtue. The times require that every man who is capable shall be *forced* into service, who is not willing to go of his own accord. Let all be forced into the State who cannot be got into the Confederate service. Let the foreigners who are speculating on the very vitals of the country, be forced to leave, or to defend their ill-gotten gain. Let the shops be shut up, except those which deal in provisions, and females can attend to them. We repeat, let one and all be forced to defend the country—as well, the coward as the man of spirit. By such means alone are we to besaved from Yankee despotism.

LYCURGUS.

[For The Confederate.

The New Currency and its Value.

I apprehend, Messrs. Editors, that you have overestimated the volume of the circulation authorized under the new currency law. The authority to fund does not touch the amount of circulation, except in the case of the hundred dollar notes. These are to be funded or ultimately lost, and cannot be exchanged for the new currency. Consequently, there will be a positive dimunition of circulation to the amount of these notes. Then, all notes of enominations less than one hundred dollars are exchangeable for the new currency, at the rate of three dollars for two, whether in the possession of Government through the payment of taxes, or the funding process, or in the possession of individuals.—The Government has no authority to issue Treasury notes beyond this limit. My opinion is, that the volume of the circulation after April 1st, when the law takes actual effect, will be about one-third of its present amount; that is, it will be less than it was on the 1st day of January, 1863, when fresh pork could be bought in the market at Raleigh for 25 and 30 cents per hundred, and other things in proportion. I submit this little calculation to those timid merchants who have closed their doors, whether it is not better to dispose of their wares at present prices, and pay the tax of one-third on the currency, than to wait for the inevitable fall of prices to the mark or below it, of January 1st, 1863. Perhaps they will save money by waiting for the fall!

The wants of the Government will be supplied, not by the constant issue of Treasury notes, as heretofore, but by exchanging the notes less than the denomination of one hundred dollars, received in funding or through taxation, for the new currency; by the duties on imports which are payable in specie or its equivalent; and by the sale of the new 6 per cent bonds, limited in amount to five hundred millions of dollars. The peculiar character of these bonds renders it probable that they will sell at a premium; thus enabling the Government to obtain the means necessary for its support without any difficulty. G.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY IN THE SOUTH.—The expedition under the Yankee General Sherman, which was evidently designed for a land demonstration against Mobile, seems to have come to a stand still in the vicinity of Meridian, Miss. This point is at the junction of the Southern Mississippi and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, and is one hundred and thirty-four miles above Mobile.

Official information was yesterday received at the War Department, that since their arrival at Meridian no demonstration has been made by the enemy. Since our last report they have made no further assault on Grant's Pass, below Mobile.

A dispatch received at the War Department states that the enemy had landed a heavy force and were marching against Gen. Finnegan, who lately repulsed them at Lake City, Fla.—*Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 22d.*

A cotton card manufactory has been established at Fayetteville, N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24.

General Orders, No. 23, of the War Department, dated to-day, declares Gen Braxton Bragg assigned to duty at the seat of Government, and under the direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

From Gen. Polk's Army.

DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 23.

The enemy's forces along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad are making a retrograde movement in the direction of the Mississippi river.—Their mounted infanty in North Mississippi also returning, being closely pressed by Generals Forrest and Lee.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 24.

A Postcript to the Evening News from Enterprise, says the enemy on the 20th left Meridian for Raymond or Canton, our cavalry pursuing. Forrest has Grierson surrounded, with many prisoners. The bombardment of Fort Powell continues. No particulars.

From Tennessee.

BRISTOL, Feb. 24.

A letter to the Gazette from Powel's River, near Cumberland Gap, dated the 20th, says several Yankee Regiments have lately passed through the Gap on sixty days furlough, declaring they would never return. Grant has refused any more furloughs. No more re-enlisting in the Yankee army. Only five Regiments at the Gap, and they are closely besieged, and suffering for supplies.—An evacuation is expected. Jones, the notorious Clairborne County tory, was captured near Tazewell a few days ago.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 24.

Mosby had a fight with a body of the 15th New York cavalry of Kelly's Western Virginia command at Uppersville, Fauquier county, on Saturday. The enemy was repulsed. We captured and wounded a Lieut., four commissioned officers and five privates. The enemy lost two killed. Our loss, four or five wounded. All quiet in our front.

From Europe and the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24.

Baltimore papers of the 20th have been received, from which we learn the Nothern Congress has passed an enrollment bill, fixing commutation fee for drafted men at three hundred dollars. The slaves of loyal masters, when mustered into service, are to be free—masters to be paid a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Lincoln has removed the blockade at the Port of Galveston.

Gold has declined. There is an apprehenson that Congress will authorize the sale of the surplus specie in the Treasury. Last quotations 157¼.

European advices to the 4th, say the war between Denmark and Germany has commenced. Two attacks upon the Danes have been repulsed by them with loss to the Prussian and Austrian forces.

Queen Victoria's speech, delivered to Parliament on the 4th, says she has endeavered to preserve peace in Europe and will continue her efforts in the interest of peace. No allusion to American affairs.

It is asserted that Napoleon will not take an active part in the Danish question.

The Alabama was fifty miles south of Rangoon on the 5th of January. Cotton slightly lower in Liverpool market, breadstuffs advanced.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.

One hundred and ninety shots fired at the city to-day. No other news of importance.

[For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors:—The following statement is from S. W. Marshall, a citizen of this (Franklin) county, who is well known in this county as holding a social position that places his veracity above suspicion:

On Tuesday morning the 16th inst., Mr. Marshall, who lives near Pacific on the R. & G. Railroad, was sent for by his neighbor Mr. Maclin Young, to come to his house immediately, armed, as two deserters had been to his (Young's) house that morning, whom he proposed they should pursue and take. Mr. Marshall complied, and, armed with their double-barreled guns, they started in the pursuit. On reaching the house of a woman in the neighborhood, they learned that the deserters had been there, and that, instead of two, there were *eleven* of them. Thinking their number insufficient to encounter so large a force, they appointed a rendezvous and separated for the purpose of picking up reinforcements in the neighborhood. From various causes they failed to get assistance, and when they met at the place of rendezvous they found that their strength was as inadequate to their enterprise as before, so they concluded to give up the chase and return to their homes. In returning through an old field, but a short distance from the rendezvous, they suddenly and most unexpectedly came upon the eleven deserters, nine of whom were armed with bright muskets with glittering bayonets. Immediately the click of the firelocks struck the ears of our startled adventurers and nine hideous muzzles confronted their gaze, and the peremptory order to "surrender" offered them the least objectionable horn of their dilemma. In compliance with orders our friends gave up their arms. Being interrogated as to what they were doing, our friends replied that they were "walking about."

Ah, yes, you are the d—d rascals that have been hunting for us," said one of the deserters.

One of them discovering a newspaper in Mr. Marshall's breast-pocket, asked what paper it was?

Fortunately for Mr. M., while looking for assistance that day, he had passed the post office at Pacific, and taken out the *Standard* belonging to a neighbor to carry it to him. [Mr. Marshall does not read that paper.]

"It is the Standard," replied Mr. Marshall.

"Well," exclaimed a deserter "if he takes the *Standard*, we'd as well give him his gun and let him go, he is one of our friends. And this proposition was received with favor; but one of the deserters objected, reminding the others how well they had been treated at a house in Johnston a night or two before, and yet had been pursued from the same house the next day. So our friends were detained.

They were compelled to accompany their captors three or four miles, and were then dismissed, minus their guns.

The deserters said they were Virginians, and had deserted from Kinston. They enquired for the shortest route to Danville. On parting, one asked Mr. M. for the Standard, which he gave him. *Quere*—did he want it to soothe his conscience? FRANKLIN.

Refugees from Below.

A flag of truce boat reached City Point on Thursday morning last. Owing to ice in James river, no boat from Richmond could communicate with her, and consequently a train of ambulances for the passengers, and wagons for their baggage, was sent from this city, and returned on Saturday evening heavily laden. Thirty-three ladies, and about as many children, with four paroled officers, came up on this train. The ladies and children were nearly all from Portsmouth, and were glad under permit from the "Beastly" authorities there to leave their homes, and seek refuge where Yankee rule has not yet been established. A portion, but a small portion of these refugees were allowed to bring more than one hundred pounds of baggage. Little, if any money was in the possession of any of them. Some of these unfortunate people were bound to Richmond, some will remain here and others will seek an asylum in different parts of the country, content to get a bare sustenance rather than live under the rule of the white and black devils who now rule the roast in their old homes. These refugees represent affairs in Norfolk and Portsmouth to be most intolerable. There is a deputy negro Provost Marshal, who carries things with the highest sort of hand, arresting "white folks," and ordering groups of those who were once their masters to disperse when supposed to be talking "treason" against their Yankee-Ethiopian masters! Negroes chuck ladies on the street under the chin and ask the favor of a salute, and all this by the representatives of the "best Government the world ever saw."

Of one thing, however, we were glad to hear. The skulkers running from the Confederacy to make their way to the North are, on arriving in the Yankee lines, tickled up and lionized wonderfully. But this soft soaping lasts but two or three days.—After they have been pumped of all the information they have concerning what is transpiring in the country they have deserted, and been robbed under divers pretences of all their money and jewelry, these patriots, who have left their country for their country's good, are sent on their way rejoicing to the promised land of the genial and hospitable North!—*Petersburg Register.*

MARRIED,

In Nash County, on the 11th, inst., by H. G. Leonard, Esq., Mr. ELISHA UZZELL, of Franklin County, aged 77 years, to Mrs. CHARITY BRASWELL, of Nash County, aged 49 years.

New Advertisements.

WANTED TO RENT BY THE MONTH, A Kitchen in the immediate neighborhood of the Capitol. Communicate with Box 11, City Post Office, stating name, situation, terms, &c. 26-d3t

Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOCKville Mining and Manufacturing Company will meet at the office of Kemp P. Battle, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday the 8th March, 1864, to organize the Company.

By order of the Commissioners. 26-d5t

Office of C. S. Deposi tory, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 24th, 1864.

PERSONS BRINGING MONEY TO THIS office are hereby informed that none will be received, which is not assorted according to denomination.

This rule is adopted as much to accommodate the public as to facilitate the business of the office.

Office hours from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

C. B. HARRISON,
26-d6t C. S. Depositary.

Newspaper Establishment for Sale.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale. It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill, which entitles its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act.

The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses, Type and all necessary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nett income of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the Establishment.

For price and other information desired, address "PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE."
26-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Attention! Capitalists!!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTment of capital in an Iron Company is now open and may be embraced on application to the undersigned. Such exemptions and privileges have been obtained from the Secretary of War as ensures the prompt and successful prosecution of the enterprise.

Application must be made forthwith, when more full particulars will be given.

Ten men needed with $100,000 each, and they are wanted immediately.

W. J. HAWKINS,
Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.—26 d6t

☞ Daily Progress, Wilmington Journal, Charleston Mercury, Petersburg Express, Richmond Dispatch, Fayetteville Observer and Lynchburg Republican copy one week and forward bills.

Large and Extensive Sale of Manufactured Tobacco at Auction.

BY R. A. YOUNG & BRO.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

PANNILL & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our Store, No. 4, Iron Front, we will sell at Auction, Four or Five Thousand packages of Manufactured Tobacco, of all qualities and descriptions, embracing every variety and style, including some of the most celebrated brands in the Confederacy. Particulars as to brands, &c., at sale. Terms Cash.
26-d4t

NORTH CAROLINA, LENOIR COUNTY. } Superior Court of Law, Fall Term 1863.

John H. Jackson and Rob't B. Vause
vs.
Moses Patterson.

Original Attachment Levied on one Town Lot in the Town of Kinston.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the State, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the lot levied on will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's account.

Witness, Justus Kinsey, Clerk of said Court, at office at Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863. Issued 23d day of February, 1864.

5-w6t JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

N. C. Bonds at Auction.--On Thursday next, 25th inst., in front of our sales room, at 12 o'clock m., we will sell $5000, N. C. sixes and $5000 N. C. 8 per cent., bonds.

CREECH & LITCHFORD
23-d4t Auctioneers.

For Sale.--One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand.

Apply to J. M. LITTLE,
feb. 3, 1864-10-dtw-w4t. Lexington, N. C

Headquarters 5th N. C. Cavalry.--All Officers and men absent from this command are hereby notified that the regiment is encamped upon the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in the vicinity of Henderson, N. C.

By order of LT. COL. EVANS,
Commanding 5th N. C. Cavalry.
G. J. MOORE Act. Adj't. 23-1w

☞ Greensboro' Patriot and Fayetteville Observer copy one week and send bill to Capt. R. E. Cochrane, Q. M. 5th Cavalry at Henderson Depot.

$100 Reward—Runaway from Mrs. B. I. Hayes' plantation, in Warren County, N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named ANTHONY. He is about 42 years of age, black complexion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and wears a truss. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, is well set and strong looking and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Townes', near Townesville, N. C., where he will likely be found, or he may try to get to the Yankee lines, as he has a good deal of money with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him again.

JOSEPH B. JONES.
Warren Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864.—21-dtf